

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

Volume XXXVI.....No. 319

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

WILSON'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and
Houston streets.—DICK ANDERSON'S COMEDY.GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of 5th st. and 5th st.—
ELISE DUBOIS.LINA EDWINS' THEATRE, No. 72 Broadway.—OPERA
BOUFFE—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street.—
THE NEW DRAMA OF DIONIS.OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—THE BALLET PAR
TOISSE OF HUNTER DUMET.ST. JAMES THEATRE, Twenty-fifth street and Broad
way.—FASCINETTE—ROSE DE ST. FLEUR.WALLACE'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—
ROSEDALE.WOODS' MUSEUM, Broadway, corner 3rd st.—Perform
ance afternoon and evening.—THE BOY DETECTIVE.BOOTH'S THEATRE, 252 st. between 5th and 6th ave.
—DOY, OR THE CHICKEN ON THE HEARTH.BOVARY THEATRE, Bowery.—THE OLD STRAW MAN—
ROBERT MACAIRE.ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street.—ITALIAN
OPERA—LOUIE DE LAMBERGUE.STANT THEATRE, No. 63 and 64 Bowery.—OPERA
SEASON.—THE POSTILLION DE LONJUMEAU.MRS. F. R. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.—
DIONIS.

PARK THEATRE, opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.—DIONIS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Fourteenth st. and Broad
way.—NEURO ACTS—BULLDOG, BAILLY, & CO.THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—COMIC VOICE
SINGERS.—THE BOY DETECTIVE.SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL, 558 Broadway.—
THE SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.BRYANT'S NEW OPERA HOUSE, 231 st. between 5th
and 7th ave.—BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.TORY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery.—
NEURO ACTS—BULLDOG, BAILLY, & CO.NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—SCENES IN
THE RING, ACROBATS, &c. Matinee at 3 p.DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 745 Broadway.—
SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Wednesday, November 15, 1871.

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Frauds, Social Disorganization and
Political Troubles in the South.

The copious correspondence we publish in another part of the paper to-day from the South, on the Ku Klux, the frauds and the social and political troubles in that section of the country, presents a fearful picture of the degraded and uneducated class of poor whites. Three-fourths or more of the crimes committed in these parts have been wrongly attributed to the Ku Klux. Many, in fact, have been committed by the negroes and their radical carpet-bag allies who pretend to have such a horror of the Ku Klux. Apart from some outrages committed by the Ku Klux—by a few degraded and ignorant whites or misguided young white men of parts of the Carolinas and Georgia, the whole trouble is political. First, the radical party in power at Washington and their negro and carpet-bag allies in the South have combined to oppress the Southern whites and to hold the political power in that section. On the other hand, the native whites, who are for the most part democrats, have run into exceptional or even lawless means to overthrow radical rule. It is a dreadful state of things, and both retard the peaceful development of the South and endanger the fundamental principles of liberty on which the republic rests. Are we to have a chronic Ireland or Poland on American soil? Is sectional animosity or trouble to be kept up for political ends? The dominant radical party is strong now, and there is every prospect that General Grant will be re-elected. Why, then, cannot the disabilities of the Southerners be removed and a kindly hand be extended to them? Surely it is time to bury the sad memories of the war and to restore the South. Surely there should be some consideration for and some abatement of severity to the people of our own race and blood. Every right thinking Northerner must regret to see the intelligent people of his own race in the South placed under the heel of ignorant and semi-barbarous negroes. We do not think General Grant and the radical party can make anything politically by their policy of repression and by attempting to make the negro rule the white man. If a broad and liberal policy be inaugurated we shall hear no more of Ku Klux, federal bayonets may be withdrawn, the civil law will be found sufficient enough, and the South will rise from the disasters of the war to a degree of prosperity it never attained before.

We have witnessed an extraordinary excitement and political revolution in this city on account of the frauds of the Tammany Ring. The corruption existing here has been the theme of universal comment and condemnation. The press and political orators throughout the republic everywhere, and the press abroad, have been intensely occupied with this subject. Party newspapers and public speakers have rung the changes on these New York city frauds so persistently and in such strong language that people have thought of little else—have been led to suppose, in fact, that all the corruption of the world was concentrated here. They lost sight for the time of the frauds and outrages existing elsewhere. Undoubtedly our city government was fearfully corrupt, and we all have reason to rejoice over the uprising of the people in the late election to overthrow that government and the Tammany Ring upon which it rested. But let us not close our eyes to the frauds, misgovernment and dreadful social and political evils that arise from radical republican rule in parts of the South. The frauds and extravagance in South Carolina, a thoroughly radical State, equal or exceed those of New York, when we look at the comparative population and revenue of the two. With a population less than the city of New York, and with an expenditure amounting not to a fourth of this city, South Carolina, under its negro and carpet-bag government, rivals the Tammany Ring in the magnitude of the frauds it has practised and was preparing to commit by the issue of millions of State bonds not needed, and to enrich a radical political ring that has no interest in the State but to rob it.

While we have no apology to offer for the Ku Klux or any other body organized outside of the law, and for purposes not sanctioned by the law, and hope to see that organization suppressed, we cannot lose sight of the fact that the people of some parts of the South, and of South Carolina in particular, have had great provocation for what they have done. We have known of vigilance committees in San Francisco and other places, and a vigilance committee has even been spoken of in New York to remedy great and glaring evils; but we doubt if any community was ever goaded more to such a desperate course than the South Carolinians. Vigilance committees, Ku Klux or any other organizations to act above the law, and to be a law only to themselves, can never be justified. Better to bear the ills of the time than to violate law; for that is anarchy, and a danger to the whole framework of society. Under our free republican institutions, especially, people should depend upon the ballot box and the current of public sentiment for the correction of evils. Even in South Carolina, where the vote of ignorant negroes and the power of unscrupulous carpet-baggers appear to be overwhelming, obedience to the laws and patient efforts on the part of the native whites will bring a remedy sooner than lawlessness, Ku Klux organizations or violent revolutionary measures of any kind. Besides, the party in power, as well as a large portion of the Northern people, are apt to regard the unlawful conduct of the Southerners, however much provoked, as springing from the same rebellious spirit which brought on and maintained the rebellion. The people of any part of the North acting in a similar manner to the Ku Klux, under like provocation, might be tolerated. Not so with the Southerners. The late rebellion places them in a different light. They have to suffer for the errors of the past, and ought to submit patiently and act with more prudence. Time, and time only, can bring them a remedy. It is useless to resist the federal government and the party in power, to which the negroes and the carpet-baggers that oppress them belong.

It is clear that a secret oath-bound organization, commonly known as the Ku Klux, or Invisible Empire, exists. Our correspondent shows that. But its objects were or are local; partly political, no doubt, and partly to correct abuses or to punish crimes against society where the law proves ineoperative, either by intimidation or by actual punishment. There is no evidence to show and no reason to think any rebellion or organized resistance to the federal government has been contemplated or likely to occur. Partisans of the federal government, or of the dominant radical party, have attempted to make it appear that the Ku Klux had ulterior rebellious views; but there is no reason to believe that. Indeed, such an idea would be so utterly absurd and impracticable that no sensible person will think it was ever entertained. The objects of the Ku Klux were local only and partly political, and all the resources of the local authorities should have been exhausted to suppress the evil before the federal government ought to have exercised its power and suspended the civil law. Even the earnest-bag Governor of

South Carolina declared the laws of the State were equal to the emergency. After all, the lawless acts of the Ku Klux were confined chiefly to sparsely settled, small sections of the Carolinas and a part of Georgia bordering South Carolina, where there have always been a degraded and uneducated class of poor whites. Three-fourths or more of the crimes committed in these parts have been wrongly attributed to the Ku Klux. Many, in fact, have been committed by the negroes and their radical carpet-bag allies who pretend to have such a horror of the Ku Klux. Apart from some outrages committed by the Ku Klux—by a few degraded and ignorant whites or misguided young white men of parts of the Carolinas and Georgia, the whole trouble is political. First, the radical party in power at Washington and their negro and carpet-bag allies in the South have combined to oppress the Southern whites and to hold the political power in that section. On the other hand, the native whites, who are for the most part democrats, have run into exceptional or even lawless means to overthrow radical rule. It is a dreadful state of things, and both retard the peaceful development of the South and endanger the fundamental principles of liberty on which the republic rests. Are we to have a chronic Ireland or Poland on American soil? Is sectional animosity or trouble to be kept up for political ends? The dominant radical party is strong now, and there is every prospect that General Grant will be re-elected. Why, then, cannot the disabilities of the Southerners be removed and a kindly hand be extended to them? Surely it is time to bury the sad memories of the war and to restore the South. Surely there should be some consideration for and some abatement of severity to the people of our own race and blood. Every right thinking Northerner must regret to see the intelligent people of his own race in the South placed under the heel of ignorant and semi-barbarous negroes. We do not think General Grant and the radical party can make anything politically by their policy of repression and by attempting to make the negro rule the white man. If a broad and liberal policy be inaugurated we shall hear no more of Ku Klux, federal bayonets may be withdrawn, the civil law will be found sufficient enough, and the South will rise from the disasters of the war to a degree of prosperity it never attained before.

It appears by our telegrams from London yesterday that the cholera is again on the increase in Constantinople. Letters from the HERALD correspondent in that city, published some time ago, and information received from other sources, inform us that the disease was then on the decrease, and it was thought that the epidemic would soon altogether disappear. On or about the 16th of last month, however, another change took place. In the village of Haskeln the disease suddenly manifested itself in a rather serious form. In this village there are about one hundred English families, and among them quite a number of deaths occurred; but the mortality of the natives was far greater. A full then appears to have occurred, and from that time to the present we have had but little to cause alarm until the present announcement, stating that the cholera has again broken out and is spreading in the Turkish capital. As in previous instances, the Turkish authorities may be able to neutralize the disease for the time being, but with the advent of spring weather and the approach of warm days it may break out again with increased violence. These facts call to mind the appearance in the lower bay of the steamship Franklin, a couple of days ago, with a number of passengers on board suffering with the cholera and choleraic diarrhoea. The Quarantine authorities have acted with commendable promptness in the matter, and the disease-stricken passengers were removed from the ship to the hospital on West Bank. Those not suffering were also taken in charge and placed on board the Delaware, there to be kept until the Health Officer deems them in a condition to come to the city. Without wishing to produce any unnecessary alarm, we desire to impress on the Health Officer and the Board of Health the necessity of exercising the closest vigilance regarding this terrible disease. The approach of winter should not cause them to be less stringent in all sanitary measures necessary for the safety of our city. The cholera is at our very doors. The history of this terrible disease affords us an opportunity to study its ways and to guard against its encroachments. In past times it has been known to have made its appearance in the autumn months, and the cold breath of winter held it in check only that it might in late spring or early summer break out and ravage all around. The appearance of the plague at this season is a warning which we trust will not be disregarded.

THE DEPARTURE OF THE HON. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS FOR GENEVA.—Yesterday the Hon. Charles Francis Adams sailed in the steamer Tripoli for Europe, to join the Geneva Conference. The selection of Charles Francis Adams as United States Commissioner to the Geneva Conference was as much a credit to the good sense and sound judgment of President Grant as it was a satisfaction to the American people. At a most critical time in our national history Mr. Adams represented the United States at the Court of St. James, and his conduct of affairs was such that, while he won the confidence of the British government and people, he disappointed no one at home. At the Geneva Conference, assisted as he is to be by gentlemen so learned and so accomplished as Mr. Everts and Mr. Curtiss, we may rest assured that Mr. Adams will not misrepresent the sentiment or neglect the interests of the American people.

THE WAR FOR THE SPOILS.—The war for the spoils has already commenced among the republicans. The fight for the Clerkship of the Assembly, it is stated by the Albany Times, will be especially lively. Fifty applicants are already in line, with face to the front, ready for the word, "Forward, march!" No doubt a good deal of bushwhacking is already going on for other offices. The reform democrats are in danger of being outflanked if they do not hurry up their rank and file. Companies 4, 11, 44, of the first brigade, should be on the *qui vive*.

A COMBINATION has arisen between the Memphis *Advertiser* and the Cincinnati *Enquirer* in regard to the nomination by the latter of Tom Scott for the Presidency. It is merely a question of Bourbonism simmered through the new departure to "passivism."

The State Legislature and the City Government.

The partisan papers are already beginning to quarrel and fight over the distribution of the spoils won in the last election. The first bone of contention is to be the Presidency of the new Board of Aldermen, and the next the Speakership of the Assembly. The former may turn out to be a most important position, in view of the probability that the President of the Board may become the acting Mayor of the city for the next twelve months, while on the latter will devolve the responsible duty of selecting the standing committees of the House. Among the newly elected Aldermen John Cochrane is pre-eminently qualified as a presiding officer, and is, moreover, peculiarly fitted for the position of Mayor at such a time as the present. He would bring into the latter office unusual executive capacity, broad political experience, unquestionable honesty and a valuable knowledge of municipal affairs. What his party views and principles may be is wholly immaterial. The revolution that recently swept over the city has disposed of all evils as to a reformer's political creed, and the people who accomplished it have declared by their emphatic verdict that our municipal rulers shall henceforth be chosen on the single test of honesty and capacity. The attempt of a clique or faction—Custom House or anti-Custom House, administration or anti-administration—to set up any other standard in the selection of city officers is a perversion of the popular judgment and a betrayal of the cause of reform. Not an intelligent citizen from the Battery to Spuyten Duyvil Creek can gainsay the pre-eminence of John Cochrane both for the Presidency of the Board of Aldermen and the more responsible position of Mayor of the city, and no opposition can be made to his selection except of a partisan character and by those who seek under the specious pretence of reform to use the victory of the people for the advancement of their own narrow-minded, factional schemes.

The organization of the State Legislature is important, inasmuch as the Speaker of the House usually wields considerable influence in shaping and controlling the legislation of the session. This year the position is of less consequence, since almost all the members of both chambers have been elected upon a distinct pledge of reform, and no standing committee would have the power to delay or cripple any measure for the reorganization of the New York city government. There will, however, be no lack of properly qualified candidates for the Speakership, and no political considerations should control or influence the Assembly in the selection it may make. It would be nothing but a just and wise concession to the great reform movement in New York if some member of the minority closely identified with the political revolution at this end of the State should be chosen for that position. At all events, no issue should be raised as to the political opinions of the man who may possess unquestionable qualifications for the office of Speaker of the Assembly; and the indiscreet journalists who, in their zeal for the factions they support or for the factions that support them, are already arraying themselves against all members of an objectionable party complexion, are only opening the eyes of the people to the fact that the revolution they have accomplished is in danger of being prostituted to the intrigues of party instead of being made the instrument of a solid reform in our municipal government.

THE CITIZEN—a spluttering little anti-improvement sheet in Washington, has subsided. A healthy system of local improvements is what every city like Washington needs; at the same time extravagance and corruption in jobbing contracts should be rigorously avoided.

THE REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT IN MEXICO.—A HERALD special telegram, dated at Matamoros, Mexico, reports the progress of the revolutionary movement against the existing government of the republic to the 4th inst. The exhibit is of a discouraging character. The country appears to be still harassed by the military movements of insurgent chieftains, now in advance and again in retreat, at very important points of the national territory. Government cavalry "foraged" from Saltillo. They encountered a body of insurgent troops, and were driven back with heavy loss. The garrison of the place was reinforced and the position fortified by Trevino. The predatory chieftains were still agitated for and against Juarez. New fights were anticipated. It was said that Carvajal—whose name is so well known in the United States—was maturing another revolution, so that Mexico remained pretty much as it has been during years past; and "the end is not yet."

THE ST. LOUIS DEMOCRAT facetiously calls the passive policy of the Republican the "possum policy"—that is, that all the time it advocates the no-nomination dodge it is "playing possum;" in other words, that at the proper time the democrats will make a Presidential nomination that will sweep the country.

LITTLE JERSEY LOOMING UP.—The name of Joel Parker, Governor elect of New Jersey, is being taken up seriously by the democratic press as the next democratic candidate for President. The Memphis *Advertiser* says "he is the only candidate who has shown any ability for successful leadership against the republicans." "Having worsted Walsh," asks the *Advertiser*, "why can he not vanquish Grant?" The St. Louis *Republican* has no candidate; the Pittsburgh *Post* has Scott; why can't we have Parker? If nominated, no doubt the Southwestern democracy would go for him like an avalanche.

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THE SULTAN'S GOVERNMENT has made a vigorous and generous effort for the furtherance of the work of industrial development in the empire by the construction of great public works, and particularly by the extension of the railroad system in the territory. This is really a movement in the right direction, as will be seen by our cable telegram to-day.

The Peers and the Workmen of England.—Mr. Scott Russell's Explanation.

In the London papers of yesterday Mr. Scott Russell, the builder of the Great Eastern, gives a history of the so-called social movement. The most important points made by Mr. Russell are these three—that the movement originated in proposals for a union between the peers and the workmen; that it was neither in its objects nor methods revolutionary, and that had Prince Albert been living he would have been its leader. It does not much matter now what were its objects or what were its methods, or whether or no Prince Albert would have led it; for the movement is for the present dead, if, indeed, it ever had any existence. From all we have been able to learn it does not appear that there ever was any agreement between the peers and the workmen. Mr. Scott Russell, in some way or other, got some of the working class politicians to form themselves into a board or council for the purpose of entering into communication with members of both houses who might be desirous of furthering their views. Some ten or a dozen peers and members of Parliament were communicated with and favorable answers were received. A string of vague resolutions were then published in the newspapers, and the signatures of both parties—of the peers and members of Parliament and of the Council of Workingmen—were attached. No sooner, however, were the resolutions published than most of the peers and members of Parliament denied that they had given their names for any such purpose or that they had countenanced any such project. The workingmen not in the ring were equally indignant; and at a workingmen's meeting held in London immediately after the publication of the resolutions one of the prominent speakers, after denouncing the whole thing as an unholy compact, said that if Lord Salisbury had approved of the resolutions he should have regarded it as "a plan on the part of the aristocracy to sell to the State the worst railways in the country." When the grand social reform movement was first spoken of it was credited to the fertile and erratic genius of Mr. Disraeli. This, however, was a mistake. Mr. Disraeli is older and wiser than he was when he wrote "Coningsby" and the "Sybil," as every one who has read "Lothair" knows. To Mr. Scott Russell, and to him alone, must be credited this grand scheme; but the social reform movement, so far as we know it, promises to be quite as great a failure as was and is the Great Eastern steamship. There are some men who are inventive overmuch. Mr. Scott Russell seems to be one of them.

THE ASSOCIATION FOR THE CURE OF INEBRIATES held its second annual Convention yesterday, when some facts were adduced relative to drunkenness that are likely to serve the good purpose of temperance societies more completely than any sermons or comments. Dr. Parker, the President, stated that thirty-three and a third per cent of all deaths in this city were occasioned, directly or indirectly, by the use of alcoholic drinks, and that in the last thirty years one hundred and ninety thousand persons in New York city had thus come to their deaths. Dr. Harris, Inspector of Prisons, stated in his report that on visiting fifty-six prisons in the State he had found that seventy-five per cent of all crimes committed were traceable to the use of liquors. These statements are enough to startle order loving and philanthropic people from their propriety, especially when it is known that the Excise law, even modified as it was by the last Legislature, is simply a dead letter. Dr. Parker held that drunkenness was a disease like scarlatina or smallpox, and therefore curable; but viewed in that light it is even more requisite than ever that the unrestrained sale of liquors in this city at all hours of the day and night and during every Sabbath should become the subject of strong and earnest legislation.

STICKS TO SCOTT.—The Cincinnati *Enquirer*, in an elaborate editorial, gives its reasons for sticking to Tom Scott as a proper candidate of the democracy for the Presidency. "We have," it says, "after full consideration, come to the conclusion that Colonel Scott combines more of the elements of success before the people than any other democrat, and we have not, therefore, hesitated to abandon our personal favorite, and urge upon the democracy the nomination of this distinguished Pennsylvanian." After this we suppose all the democratic coons will have to do as an ancient old did when another Colonel Scott aimed his ride at him. "Is that you, Colonel Scott?" asked the coon. "It is no one else." "Well, don't shoot, Colonel Scott; I'll come down." It remains to be seen whether the old coons in the democratic party will adopt this policy or act upon the Missouri possum game and keep shy.

SENATOR SCHURE, SPEAKER BLAINE AND GENERAL BUTLER are supposed to be concocting some political conspiracy at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where they are all sojourning together, and it is rumored that Senator Conkling is expected to join them soon. If the consultation means anything at all—and it is hard if three such men cannot happen under the same roof without exciting apprehensions of a dire conspiracy among our patriotic people—it means that the friends of General Grant are taking the most reasonable and likely means of blinding up the wounds that disable the republican majority in Congress.

THE CITY OFFICIALS in BROOKLYN generally hold strongly to the opinion that no frauds have been committed in office. They do not deny that there have most likely been outrageous repeating and ballot stuffing at the election; but they believe that both parties are implicated in such rascality, and that the office-holders who compose the "Ring" are as innocent as lambs. That is a hopeful way to look at it; but it is discouraging to remember that Tweed and his fellows looked at their own case pretty much in the same way several months ago.

A HORSE CAR WAS RUN INTO by a railroad train in Jersey City yesterday and demolished. The car was crowded with passengers, ten of whom were severely injured and several of whom will die. The wonder seems to be that any of them escaped at all. The negligence of a gatekeeper was the cause of the disaster.

Repeal of the Charter of Tammany.

The Troy *Whig* (republican) declares that Tammany is not killed. It has only been beaten at a single election. The only way to destroy Tammany, according to the *Whig*, is to repeal its charter (which was granted in 1808 or 1809), "otherwise the Society will be the nucleus of a strong political faction." Our rural friends seem to entertain the notion that Tammany possesses the eyes of Argus and the arms of Briareus, as well as the riches of Croesus. When the charter of the Tammany Society is repealed then it will be time for the sachems and braves to sell out their wampum and smoke their calumets of peace in peace and obscurity. It would not, however, be a matter of much surprise to find that when the test touching the repeal of the charter is made there are about as many influential republicans who were original Tammany men as there are democrats now actively working in the organization. Tammany is something like a certain jointed snake they once had down South. Hit it a crack and it would fly into a hundred pieces, but let it alone a few minutes and it would rejoin itself and become as lively and cheerful as ever. "What will they do with it?" will be an interesting question for the next Legislature to decide when the subject of repealing the Tammany charter comes before it.

THE AMERICAN CLUB PLAYED OUT.—The announcement that the American Club has ceased to exist will bring mourning to many an individual who has revelled in the bounties of the defunct Ring in this city. The "Tiger" welcomes growl will no longer be heard. "Big Six" will no longer invite "the boys" to the groaning festive board, to the gorgeous ballroom, to the grand *fetes champêtres* at Indian Harbor, where a guest could keep jolly while the season lasted, or as long as he behaved himself. Well may the members of the American Club and their many friends exclaim, "Farewell! a long farewell to all our joys; farewell to champagne, to canvassbacks, to salmon, to speckled trout; there's nothing left but eel soup and clam chowder for the boys."

Personal Intelligence.

United States Senator Roscoe Conkling yesterday arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.
United States Senator Wm. Windom, of Minnesota, is at the Gilsey House.
State Senator E. M. Madden, of Middletown, is stopping at the St. James Hotel.
United States Senator Justin Morrill, of Vermont, is among yesterday's arrivals at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Colonel John D. Watkins, of the United States Army, is quartered at the Starvane Hotel.
General James McQuade, of Utica, is at the Gilsey House.

Ex-Congressman D. E. McCarthy, of Syracuse, is sojourning at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.
United States Senators Eugene Cassery, of California, and John P. Stockton, of New Jersey, are at the St. James Hotel. Being both democrats it would seem as if they were debating together some plan of action to oppose that whose adoption is said to be the cause of the council of republican Congressmen at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

General George B. Williams, late of the Treasury Department at Washington, is at the Gilsey House. General Williams has been chosen by the Minister from Japan to found a department of revenue for that country and to arrange a proper plan of proceeding for it. He will soon leave for San Francisco, and thence for his "field of action."

Mr. E. P. Jacobson, formerly Chief of the "Immigration Bureau," State Department, and now United States District Attorney for Mississippi, is at the Metropolitan Hotel. Mr. Jacobson has come North to consult the President and Attorney General with reference to the Ku Klux cases in his district, where there are 150 indictments now pending.

OBITUARY.

Morgan Carpenter.
Judge Morgan Carpenter, of the State of New York, died at Poughkeepsie yesterday morning. The Judge, as he was familiarly called by his neighbors, was in the seventy-sixth year of his age. His life terminated after an illness of four days. He was a member of the old school, and an able, upright and honorable man. Judge Carpenter was one of the five judges appointed by Mr. William H. Seward, Governor of the State of New York, to the bench for Dutchess county, under the constitution of the year 1821.

George Taylor.
George Taylor, Judge in the Twenty-fourth Judicial district of Pennsylvania, died in Huntington, Pa., yesterday morning. The Judge was prostrated by a stroke of paralysis while in the discharge of his duties in Court at Hollidaysburg on the 24th of October. He never rallied, even under the most careful treatment, and was carried off by death yesterday to the great regret of a very extensive circle of friends, both in private and professional life.

RUNNING NOTES—POLITICAL AND GENERAL.

The *Sunday Dawn* is the name of an independent paper just commenced in Philadelphia. Its friends hope that it may speedily reach the